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General Assembly
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General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Identical letters dated 10 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of March 2016 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the seventieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-08052 (E) 230516 250516

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Annex to the identical letters dated 10 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 March 2016	0920	At Zabdin Farm inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy bulldozed land planted with olive and oak trees, using two D9 bulldozers and a tracked bulldozer escorted by a hostile patrol comprising a Merkava tank, a personnel carrier and a Defender vehicle. The Israeli enemy finished its work at 1630 hours and the patrol and vehicles left in the direction of the Zabdin post.
	1445	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the Lebanese Army B'ir Shu'ayb observation point, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two vehicles appeared. Five soldiers disembarked and shouted curses at personnel at the observation point. They left in the direction of occupied territory at 1455 hours.
	1755	Opposite Birkat Ba'tha'il — Kafr Shuba, 30 cows crossed the Blue Line from occupied Palestinian territory into Lebanese territory. They left at 1845 hours.
2 March 2016	1100	From inside occupied territory opposite the town of Kafr Killa, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Hummer vehicle, a Defender vehicle and a white Rapid vehicle appeared. Eight soldiers disembarked to perform maintenance on border fence cameras, and one of them aimed a 12.7 mm machine gun mounted on the Hummer vehicle in the direction of Lebanese territory. The hostile patrol left in the direction of occupied territory at 1145 hours.
	1500 1600	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy conducted an exercise during which it fired approximately 15 shells at the perimeters of its Fashkul, Zabdin, Ramta and Summaqah posts.
3 March 2016	1100 1700	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy used three bulldozers to bulldoze dirt and trees on the road at its Zabdin 2 post.
5 March 2016	1130	From inside occupied territory opposite the Udaysah checkpoint, at point TP37, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles and an construction vehicle appeared. It performed maintenance on the technical fence and replaced a sensor device. Patrol personnel also aimed a 12.7 mm machine gun in the direction of Lebanese territory. The patrol left in the direction of occupied territory at 1145 hours.
	1320	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the town of Mays al-Jabal, Israeli enemy patrol personnel threw six smoke bombs into Lebanese territory. At 1340 hours, the hostile personnel moved to point BP31 (Mays al-Jabal) and threw three smoke bombs into Lebanese territory.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
6 March 2016	0930 1000	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy fired light and medium automatic-weapons and threw smoke bombs at the area around the Ruwaysat al-Alam post.
7 March 2016	1425	Opposite Sahl al-Khiyam, while the civilian Ali Sarhan was herding livestock, an Israeli enemy patrol appeared from inside occupied Palestinian territory. One of its personnel fired a military weapon into the air in the direction of Lebanese territory. The patrol then left in the direction of occupied territory.
8 March 2016	0830	Inside occupied territory at the Ruwaysah post opposite the town of Mays al-Jabal, the Israeli enemy installed an approximately two-metre pole on which a surveillance camera had been mounted and pointed it in the direction of Lebanese territory.
	1030	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the town of Kafr Killa, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Hummer vehicle, two Defender vehicles and an construction vehicle appeared. Some 10 soldiers disembarked to perform maintenance on cameras mounted on the fence while some of them aimed their weapons in the direction of Lebanese territory. The patrol and vehicles left in the direction of occupied territory at 1055 hours.
	1100	The Israeli enemy used several military and civilian construction vehicles escorted by a hostile patrol to widen the road along the technical fence next to its E452 post south of Amrah in the area to which Lebanon maintains a claim. The Israeli enemy finished its work at 1730 hours.
	1215	While a herd of goats was grazing near Birkat Ba'tha'il south of Kafr Shuba, an Israeli enemy patrol appeared from inside occupied territory and fired military-weapons burst into the air in the direction of Lebanese territory.
	1630	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy sprayed the area around its posts with medium and light weapons.
9 March 2016	1030	Near point B90 opposite Kafr Killa meadow, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Hummer vehicle, a Defender vehicle and 10 soldiers appeared. They threw five smoke bombs into Lebanese territory and assumed combat positions, pointing their weapons at Lebanese territory.
	1250	The Israeli enemy used several military and civilian construction vehicles escorted by a hostile patrol to continue the work that it had begun on 8 March 2016 of widening the road along the technical fence next to its E452 post south of Amrah, in the area to which Lebanon maintains a claim. The Israeli enemy finished its work at 1730 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
10 March 2016	0800	Opposite the town of Sardah, an enemy patrol comprising two Defender vehicles, a Hummer vehicle, a bulldozer and eight soldiers appeared. The bulldozer proceeded to widen the road along the technical fence, while members of the patrol aimed their weapons in the direction of Lebanese territory. The patrol left in the direction of occupied territory at 1300 hours.
	1000	The Israeli enemy used several military and civilian construction vehicles escorted by a hostile patrol to continue the work that it had begun on 8 March 2016 of widening the road along the technical fence next to its E452 post south of Amrah, in the area to which Lebanon maintains a claim. The Israeli enemy finished its work at 1750 hours.
	1030	Opposite the town of Ayta al-Sha'b, at the Lebanese Army Hadab post, an Israeli enemy patrol consisting of three vehicles, a Defender vehicle, approximately 26 soldiers and two dogs appeared. Hostile patrol personnel aimed their weapons in the direction of the Lebanese Army post, and one of them threw a smoke bomb that landed in occupied Palestinian territory.
	1200 1405	Opposite the town of Ayta al-Sha'b, at the Rahib Hill post, the Israeli enemy installed a camera on a previously existing metal tower and pointed it in the direction of Lebanese territory.
11 March 2016	0900	Inside the occupied town of Ghajar, opposite the Lebanese Army Wazzani Hill post, an Israeli enemy Humvee vehicle appeared with three soldiers inside. They pointed a camera mounted on a pole inside the vehicle towards Lebanese territory. The vehicle left in the direction of occupied territory at 0805 hours on 13 March 2016.
	1400	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Kafr Killa, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Humvee vehicles and a Defender vehicle appeared. Nine soldiers disembarked to inspect the technical fence. They also aimed their weapons and a 12.7 mm machine gun in the direction of Lebanese territory. They left in the direction of occupied territory at 1415 hours.
13 March 2016	1215	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Labbunah, in the area around point B3, Israeli enemy soldiers aimed their personal weapons in the direction of Lebanese Army soldiers as they were inspecting the area around certain points where observation towers will be installed.
15 March 2016	0150 0240	Opposite Udaysah, near point TP36, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising eight soldiers, a bulldozer and a light vehicle appeared and entered the area to which Lebanon maintains a claim. The bulldozer removed some barriers and brush.
	1140	Opposite the town of Udaysah, at point TP36, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Defender vehicle appeared. Four personnel disembarked and performed maintenance on the technical fence. The patrol left at 1155 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1700 1710	Opposite the town of Udaysah, at point TP36, while seven Lebanese workers were doing some work, an Israeli enemy patrol appeared and the patrol members aimed their weapons towards the workers.
	2250	Opposite Udaysah near point TP36, the Israeli enemy fired two flares from inside occupied Palestinian territory over the area to which Lebanon maintains a claim.
17 March 2016	0000	Opposite the town of Bustan, inside the Birkat Risha post, the Israeli enemy placed an espionage device enclosed in a huge plastic ball on a new metal observation tower.
21 March 2016	0930	Inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite Udaysah, at point TP36, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a winch, a crane, a Poclain, a bulldozer, two Hummer vehicles and two trucks appeared and set up 12 cement blocks in a T configuration near the technical fence. During the work, enemy personnel aimed a 12.7 mm machine gun mounted on the Hummer vehicle in the direction of Lebanese territory. The patrol left in the direction of occupied territory at 1705 hours, except for a construction vehicle equipped with cameras that remained at the site and photographed Lebanese territory.
22 March 2016	1440	Inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the town of Rumaysh, near the Israeli enemy's Khallat Budiyah 1 post, a Poclain bulldozer crossed the technical fence and smoothed out the dirt road between points B38 and B39, without violating the Blue Line. The work ended at 1600 hours, and the patrol left in the direction of occupied territory.
23 March 2016	1620	At Bastra Farm on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba, an Israeli enemy foot patrol violated the line of withdrawal, crossing some 30 metres into Lebanese territory, and tried unsuccessfully to abduct the herder Isma'il Zahrah and a herd of goats. The enemy patrol left in the direction of the occupied Shab'a Farms at 1625 hours.
29 March 2016	0945	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite Labbunah, Israeli enemy personnel aimed automatic weapons in the direction of a Lebanese Army patrol personnel.
30 March 2016	2220 2245	Several explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
3 March 2016	1035	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 520 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 25-minute period. It dragged the fifth buoy south in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1618	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 130 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
5 March 2016	0156	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 300 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1744	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 220 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a four-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
6 March 2016	1728	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 370 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a four-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
9 March 2016	1023	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 150 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 31-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1226	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 130 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1300	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 260 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1617	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 250 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
9 March 2016	1928	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 259 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 20-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
10 March 2016	1840	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 296 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1846	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 370 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a four-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1847 1937	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two periods of three minutes and two minutes, respectively.
	1923	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 352 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1935	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 426 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
17 March 2016	1700	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 259 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
18 March 2016	1623	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 260 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
19 March 2016	0529	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 25 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 23-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
19 March 2016	1718	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 350 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 19-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
20 March 2016	0630	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 140 metres into Lebanese territorial waters, where the crew released two sonic charges into Lebanese territorial waters and used a megaphone to warn off a Lebanese fishing boat. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1730	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 370 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
21 March 2016	1630	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), proceeding some 314 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a four-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
23 March 2016	1151	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 200 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 46-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1304	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 240 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 16-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1358	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 240 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 32-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
24 March 2016	1815	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 296 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
26 March 2016	0410	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 10 seconds.
	0638	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 204 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0645	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 241 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0658	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 260 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2050	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters and the Lebanese Army Ra's al-Naqurah post for a period of 10 minutes.
	2058	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 463 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a five-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
27 March 2016	1757	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 240 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
30 March 2016	1741	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 296 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
31 March 2016	0618	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), proceeding some 204 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0625	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), proceeding some 90 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 55-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2320 2340	From inside occupied Palestinian territory at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two periods of 20 seconds and 40 seconds, respectively.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 March 2016	0755	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1400 hours over Rumaysh.
	1105	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1245 hours over Rumaysh.
3 March 2016	1210	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1400 hours over Naqurah.
5 March 2016	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1730 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
6 March 2016	1955	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf before leaving at 0100 hours on 7 March 2016 over Rumaysh.
7 March 2016	0925	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Shikka, Batrun, Tripoli and the Jubayl, Kasrawan and Matn districts before leaving at 1550 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 2240 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1850 1915	Israeli enemy warplanes and helicopters violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off the Qasimiyah, Abu al-Aswad, Sarafand and Ras al-Naqurah areas and over Lebanese territorial waters. They released several decoy flares.
8 March 2016	1030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1210 hours over Rumaysh.
	1045	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1410 hours over Kafr Killa.
10 March 2016	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Jubayl. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1325 hours over Naqurah.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1150 hours over Aytarun.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
11 March 2016	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1105 hours over Rumaysh.
	1105	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1330 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1205	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1405 hours over Naqurah.
	1600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1835 hours over Rumaysh.
	2110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0255 hours on 12 March 2016 over Rumaysh.
12 March 2016	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Shuf before leaving at 1500 hours over Rumaysh.
19 March 2016	1320 1340	An Israeli enemy training aircraft circled over the occupied Shab'a Farms.
21 March 2016	1110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1730 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1305	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1430 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
22 March 2016	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub, Beirut and its suburbs, Tripoli and Shikka before leaving at 1600 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 1530 hours over Rumaysh.
28 March 2016	1045	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
29 March 2016	0015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 0615 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
30 March 2016	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1940 hours over Rumaysh.
31 March 2016	0005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0440 hours over Naqurah.
	0940	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1105 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.

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Security Council

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18 May 2016

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Letter dated 17 May 2016 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to Ambassador Liu's letter of 27 April 2015, I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have agreed to send a mission to the Horn of Africa during the period from 17 to 22 May 2016. The members of the Council have agreed on the terms of reference of the mission (see annex).

I will lead the mission. The Somalia leg of the mission will be co-led by Ambassador Matthew Rycroft (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Following consultations with the members, it has been agreed that the composition of the mission is as follows:

Ambassador Julio Helder Moura Lucas (Angola)
Ambassador Liu Jieyi (China)
Ambassador Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta (Egypt)
Mr. Alexis Lamek (France)
Ambassador Yoshifumi Okamura (Japan)
Mrs. Siti Hajjar Adnin (Malaysia)
Ambassador Gerard van Bohemen (New Zealand)
Mr. Vladimir K. Safronkov (Russian Federation)
Ambassador Fodé Seck (Senegal)
Ambassador Juan Manuel González de Linares Palou (Spain)
Mr. Yuriy Vitrenko (Ukraine)
Ambassador Matthew Rycroft (United Kingdom)
Ambassador David Pressman (United States of America)
Ambassador Elbio Rosselli (Uruguay)
Mr. Zael Alexis Fernández Rivera (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Amr Abdellatif **Aboulatta**
President of the Security Council

16-08036 (E) 200516

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Annex

Security Council mission to the Horn of Africa, 17-22 May 2016

Terms of reference

Mogadishu

1. To recall the commitment of the Security Council to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political unity of Somalia.

2. To underline the support of the Security Council to the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia and emphasize the Council's support to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) and the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS).

3. To get an update from UNSOM and UNSOS on their respective mandates, and on stabilization efforts in areas recovered from Al-Shabaab control.

4. To interact with and express its gratitude to the leadership of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). To receive an update on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2245 (2015), and follow up on the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Troop- and Police-Contributing Countries of AMISOM held in Djibouti on 28 February 2016. To receive an update on progress in the military campaign against Al-Shabaab by AMISOM and the Somali National Army. To receive progress reports on the efforts of AMISOM towards reducing civilian casualties.

5. To underline the importance of the continuation of offensive operations against Al-Shabaab by the Somali National Army and AMISOM, in a well-coordinated manner and in line with the qualitative improvements requested in Security Council resolution 2232 (2015), and in full compliance with applicable international law.

6. To receive an update from the Government of Somalia on the implementation of its requirements under the terms of the partial suspension of the arms embargo, as set out in resolution 2244 (2015).

7. To reaffirm to the Government of Somalia the expectation of the Security Council that elections will be held in August 2016, and that the road map towards universal elections in 2020 will be followed. To reiterate to the Government of Somalia the urgent need for completion of the federal State formation process and constitutional review process.

8. To reaffirm the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding. To get an update on the impact of the efforts by the Government of Somalia to promote increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in Somali institutions, and to commend the Government of Somalia for its commitment to reserve 30 per cent of seats in the upper and lower houses of parliament for women.

9. To receive information on ongoing incidences of sexual violence in Somalia. To highlight the support of the Security Council for and get an update on the action plan of the Government of Somalia to end sexual violence as well as on the implementation plan of the joint communiqué between the Government of Somalia and the United Nations on the prevention of sexual violence. To get an update on the wider work of the United Nations on assisting in the prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, including the strengthening of the justice and security sector in Somalia.

10. To take stock of progress towards the full implementation of the action plan of the Government of Somalia to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children by the Somali National Armed Forces as well as the action plan to end the killing and maiming of children, both signed in 2012.

11. To get a better understanding of some of the challenges in delivering humanitarian assistance and ways in which the international community can assist.

12. To underline the enduring support of the Security Council for greater peace and stability in Somalia, and to all actors working on the ground to this end.

Nairobi

1. To engage with the Government of Kenya on regional issues of interest, including AMISOM and refugees.

2. To engage with United Nations entities on humanitarian needs in Somalia, the effect of El Niño on Somalia and the region, efforts to address the drought in Puntland and Somaliland and the situation with regard to refugees and internally displaced persons.

3. To discuss the current situation and risks of acts of terrorism by Al-Shabaab in Kenya.

Agenda for the consultations with the Council of the League of Arab States, to be held in Cairo

The Security Council will engage with the Council of the League of Arab States at the Permanent Representative level on the issues set out below.

Somalia

- Exchange views on areas of cooperation between the Security Council and the League of Arab States in connection with support for peace and reconciliation efforts in Somalia.
- Receive an update from the League of Arab States on plans and areas of existing support to address the humanitarian needs of Somalia.

Libya

- Exchange views on challenges and opportunities for peace and reconciliation efforts in Libya.
- Take stock of efforts to support (a) counter-terrorism activities and (b) State institutions, capacity-building, rebuilding and the revitalization of the economy.

Migrants, refugees and displaced persons

- Exchange views and perspectives on the security challenges resulting from massive movements of refugees and migrants from the Arab region.
- Exchange views and perspectives on addressing root causes of migration and regional strategies to combat smuggling and human trafficking.

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19 May 2016
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Letter dated 17 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit hereby an information note on the procurement by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant of components for the manufacture of improvised explosive devices (see annex).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) B. **Churkin**

16-08099 (E) 200516 230516

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Annex to the letter dated 17 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Procurement by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant of components for the manufacture of improvised explosive devices

Terrorists in Iraq and Syria are being supplied through foreign channels with the items needed to manufacture improvised explosive devices. An analysis of the basic chemical components of explosives captured from Islamists in the region of Tikrit (Iraq) and in Kobani (Syria), with subsequent identification of the manufacturers and review of the conditions for selling such components to other countries, indicates that they were either manufactured in Turkey or delivered to that country without the right of re-export.

The following Turkish firms acted as intermediaries: Gultas Kimya, Marikem Kimyevi ve Endustriyel Urunler, Metkim, EKM Gubre and Diversey Kimya. These companies have delivered to Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) aluminium powder, ammonium nitrate, pelletized carbamide and hydrogen peroxide produced by various Turkish and foreign companies. In this context, there has been a remarkable seven-fold increase in the volume of deliveries from Turkey to Syria of ammonium nitrate (at a time when agriculture in the Syrian Arab Republic is in decline), which is used by terrorists in the manufacture of improvised explosive devices.

One notable feature of the improvised explosive devices assembled in ISIL workshops in the Middle East is the use of the following: PIC16F1827 microcontrollers made by Microchip Technology, a United States company; TIP102 and BDX53C transistors from the Swiss company ST Microelectronics; and mobile telephones from Nokia, model 105 RM-908.

Furthermore, detonation cords manufactured in third countries have been illegally resold through Turkey to ISIL fighters.

These facts demonstrate that the Turkish authorities are deliberately involved in ISIL activity, as they are providing access to components for improvised explosive devices that are being widely used to commit terrorist acts.

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Agenda item 97
General and complete disarmament

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Seventy-first year

Letter dated 18 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations of 10 May 2016, which was circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/70/871-S/2016/434). The aforementioned document represents a clear example of disinformation and yet another attempt to discredit Ukraine as a responsible and reliable actor in the international arena.

Ukraine consistently stands for strengthening the international nuclear non-proliferation regime and pays very close attention to preventive measures to counter growing threats in the area of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear safety and security. Its national progress report to the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit, which was issued as an enclosure to my letter of 21 April 2016 (A/70/840-S/2016/367), contains an overview of the measures regarding the protection of nuclear and other radioactive material implemented at the national level in accordance with our obligations and in partnership with relevant international organizations and other stakeholders. According to the implementation reports regarding the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Ukraine is recognized as a State with a comprehensive safeguards agreement and an additional protocol in force, and as a State in which all nuclear material remains for peaceful activities.

Despite the clear international security guarantees provided in writing in 1994 when Ukraine gave up its nuclear arsenal, the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine were explicitly breached and are still being violated by the Russian Federation. Even in such a daunting security situation, the Ukrainian leadership has unambiguously emphasized its lack of intention to develop a nuclear weapons programme.

At the same time, I cannot help but respond to one specific reference in the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation, which mentions the "major source of instability threatening the entire Eurasian continent". This instability was created by the actions of the Russian Federation, which invaded,

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occupied and attempted to annex the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (Ukraine), and which started, sustained and continues to wage a hybrid war against Ukraine in the Donbass region, including through the supply of heavy weapons, military equipment and regular troops, fighters and mercenaries and the sponsoring and financing of terrorist acts and terrorist organizations on the territory of Ukraine. In fact, the purposeful and persistent policy of the Russian Federation to create zones of instability in Eastern Europe has been a hallmark of Moscow's behaviour over the past 25 years. (One needs to recall, inter alia, the protracted conflicts in Transnistria (Moldova), Abkhazia and South Ossetia (Georgia).) Thus, it is the Moscow regime that undermines international peace and security in Eastern Europe and beyond.

It is worth noting that the Chernobyl disaster, which was also mentioned in the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation, had occurred in "a once politically stable and developed State", and Ukraine has had to deal with the consequences of the accident ever since. It is very telling that, in the cases of both the Chernobyl disaster and the Russian aggression against Ukraine, the Moscow line has been strikingly similar: rejections, denials and outright lies in the face of clear and plain facts.

I would appreciate your kind assistance in having the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 97, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Volodymyr **Yelchenko**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2016/459

Security Council

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19 May 2016

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Letter dated 19 May 2016 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to convey the attached letter, dated 12 May 2016, from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Jens Stoltenberg, transmitting the report on the international security presence in Kosovo, covering the period from 1 January to 31 March 2016.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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Annex

Letter dated 12 May 2016 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with paragraph 20 of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I attach a report on operations of the Kosovo Force covering the period from 1 January to 31 March 2016 (see enclosure). I would appreciate your making the report available to the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jens **Stoltenberg**

Enclosure

Report to the United Nations on the operations of the Kosovo Force

1. The present report is provided in accordance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and covers the period from 1 January to 31 March 2016.

2. As at 31 March 2016, the total number of Kosovo Force (KFOR) troops in theatre remains approximately 4,600.

Security situation and operations

3. During the reporting period, the security situation in theatre remained calm in the southern part of Kosovo and reasonably stable in the northern part of Kosovo. The ongoing implementation of the European Union-facilitated First Agreement of Principles Governing the Normalization of Relations, reached by Belgrade and Pristina on 19 April 2013, continues to have a positive effect on the security situation, and freedom of movement remains unimpeded Kosovo-wide.

4. During the reporting period, KFOR conducted normal framework operations across the area of operations. Joint regional detachments continued to monitor the current situation while maintaining contact with the population. Manoeuvre units also conducted situational awareness patrols within their respective areas of interest. KFOR has continued to work in close coordination with the Kosovo Police and the European Rule of Law Mission (EULEX).

5. Public order and security incidents during the reporting period were not militarily significant and there was no requirement for direct intervention by KFOR as third responder.

6. The KFOR mission to contribute to a safe and secure environment and to freedom of movement has continued as part of a comprehensive international effort.

Summary

7. During the reporting period, KFOR has continued to contribute to maintaining both a safe and secure environment and ensuring freedom of movement in close coordination with EULEX and the Kosovo Police. The close coordination on the ground among KFOR, in its capacity as third responder, EULEX and the Kosovo Police continues to be highly effective. KFOR is currently able to fulfil its mission within its means and capabilities.

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Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014) and 2258 (2015)

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is the twenty-seventh submitted pursuant to paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 2139 (2014), paragraph 10 of Council resolution 2165 (2014), paragraph 5 of Council resolution 2191 (2014) and paragraph 5 of Council resolution 2258 (2015), in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to report, every 30 days, on the implementation of the resolutions by all parties to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic.

2. The information contained herein is based on the data available to United Nations agencies on the ground, from the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, other Syrian sources as well as open sources. Data from United Nations agencies on their humanitarian deliveries have been reported for the period from 1 to 30 April 2016. More recent data have been included when available.

II. Major developments

A. Developments on the ground

3. While the cessation of hostilities continued to reduce levels of violence in some areas during the reporting period, the overall increase in fighting resulted in a significant rise in the number of civilian casualties and in the destruction of civilian infrastructure, including hospitals, markets and schools. Cross-line inter-agency convoys provided assistance to 377,750 civilians in besieged, hard-to-reach and priority cross-line areas in April. That included food assistance to 41.9 per cent of those in besieged areas, representing a considerable increase over previous months. The United Nations and its partners reached 781,425 of the approximately 4.6 million civilians in need living in those areas through cross-line inter-agency operations between 1 January and 13 May 2016. Clearly, much more access needs to be granted to reach those in besieged, hard-to-reach and priority cross-line areas.

4. In line with resolution 2258 (2015), the following brief description of developments on the ground contains information on compliance by all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic with resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) and 2191

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(2014). The information is provided without prejudice to the work of the International Syria Support Group Task Force on the Ceasefire.

5. Based on information received by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the killing of civilians and other abuses and violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law during the reporting period rose sharply after a period of relative calm the previous month. Much of the violence occurred in the last two weeks of April, particularly in Aleppo, Idlib, Damascus, Rif Dimashq, Dar'a, Homs, Hasakah and Dayr al-Zawr governorates. OHCHR documented attacks by all parties to the conflict, including government forces, non-State armed opposition groups and designated terrorist groups.

6. Aleppo governorate, and Aleppo city in particular, witnessed heavy fighting during the reporting period. OHCHR documented the alleged killing of at least 184 civilians and injury to hundreds more in Aleppo city in April. On 23 April, information collected by OHCHR indicates that 12 civilians, including a child, were killed in an air strike that hit a local market and a residential building in eastern Aleppo. On 25 April, OHCHR reported that at least 12 civilians, including 6 children, were killed and at least another 100 civilians injured when mortars struck the government-held neighbourhoods of western Aleppo city. On 27 April, the Al-Quds hospital located in the non-State armed opposition group-controlled Sukkari neighbourhood was hit, which resulted in the death of at least 22 civilians, including 3 doctors and 2 children. On the same day, the Ibn Rushd hospital in government-held western Aleppo was reportedly damaged by attacks, with no casualties reported. OHCHR received reports that on 28 April air strikes on non-State armed opposition group-controlled areas of east Aleppo city reportedly resulted in the death of at least 31 civilians and more than 50 injured. According to OHCHR, further air strikes on eastern parts of Aleppo city on 29 April allegedly killed at least 48 civilians and injured another 60 civilians.

7. Ongoing fighting in the north of Aleppo governorate resulted in large population movements and a number of civilian deaths. Fighting between Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and both non-State armed opposition groups and Syrian forces resulted in more than 40,000 people being displaced around the town of I'zaz, near the Turkish border. That included some 35,989 individuals from settlements and surrounding areas, with 7 of the 12 camps in the area abandoned or almost empty. On 25 April, an air strike on Atarib hit a training centre of the non-governmental organization (NGO) Syria Civil Defence, reportedly killing five first responders. Fighting in the south and west of Aleppo between the Government, non-State armed opposition groups and designated terrorist groups, particularly around the town of Khan Tuman, began on 19 April and continued throughout the month.

8. In Idlib governorate, indiscriminate attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure continued. According to OHCHR, on 5 April a car bomb in Idlib city reportedly killed a woman and injured dozens of other citizens. On 9 April, OHCHR noted that air strikes on the town of Has reportedly killed at least four civilians, including two children. On 19 April air strikes reportedly hit a number of towns in the governorate, causing death and destruction. OHCHR reported that one of the air strikes hit a market, killing at least 44 civilians, including 3 children, another hit a market in Kfar Nubl, killing 9 civilians, including 2 children, and another fell in the

vicinity of a school where 50 children were present, although none were harmed. Reported shelling on Khermash camp and other small camps along the Turkish border, as well as in neighbouring villages, forced between 2,000 and 2,500 civilians to flee their homes and tents for safety in the east near Jisr al-Shaghour.

9. Damascus and Rif Dimashq governorates also faced a number of attacks resulting in civilian deaths. On 5 April, following military operations against ISIL in Dumayr area, 5,000 people were forcibly displaced from the northern and eastern neighbourhoods of Dumayr city towards its western and southern neighbourhoods. OHCHR reports that, on 6 April, two civilians were reportedly killed and several others, including children, injured when air strikes hit several areas in Duma town and Al-Marj. On 23 April, OHCHR reported that air strikes and artillery fire hit various areas, including a livestock market in Duma, reportedly killing at least 12 civilians, including 2 children, and injuring at least 30 others. On 25 April OHCHR reported that a car bomb was detonated at a pro-government checkpoint on the outskirts of Damascus city. At least six persons were killed and numerous others were injured in the attack that was later claimed by ISIL.

10. In Dar'a governorate, fighting resulted in civilian casualties and displacement. On 9 April, fighting in the western rural part of Dar'a between the Free Syrian Army and ISIL-affiliated groups reportedly led to the displacement of 2,700 people from Shajarah to Nawa. On 25 April, OHCHR reported that a missile hit the city of Dar'a, killing one civilian and injuring many others. Hostilities allegedly escalated further on 26 April, with reports of intense shelling and aerial bombardment of non-State armed opposition group-controlled areas of Dar'a governorate until the end of the reporting period.

11. In Homs governorate, OHCHR received information of almost daily air strikes and ground attacks against non-State armed opposition group-controlled areas. Non-State armed opposition groups reportedly periodically fired mortars and homemade rockets into the government-held city of Homs. On 2 April, OHCHR reported that a rocket hit a residential building in Wa'r, allegedly killing three civilians and injuring several others, including children. The approximately 75,000 people living in Wa'r had been cut off from aid for more than two months, following reported violations of the local truce agreement between non-State armed opposition groups and the Syrian government forces. On 11 April, OHCHR received reports indicating that multiple air strikes and rocket fire killed at least 6 civilians, including 3 children, and injured at least 10 others in Talbisah. Exchanges of mortar fire between non-State armed opposition groups in Rastan and government forces in neighbouring villages were also reported by OHCHR. On 18 April, OHCHR reported that an air strike on the field hospital in the opposition-held town of Taldu allegedly killed 4 civilians, including 2 children, and injured at least 10. According to OHCHR, on 26 April another attack on Talbisah killed a young girl and injured a number of other people.

12. Attacks and fighting in the north-east continued to cause civilian casualties. In Hasakah governorate, OHCHR reported that fighting between security police (Asayish) and government forces in Qamishli town resulted in the death of at least 26 civilians, with numerous others injured. In Raqqah governorate, OHCHR reported that attacks by non-State armed opposition groups on 5, 10 and 15 April killed 38 civilians, including children, and injured another 59. In Dayr al-Zawr governorate, on 4 April, OHCHR reported that at least 10 civilians, including

children, were reportedly killed when ISIL fired mortars on government-held parts of Dayr al-Zawr city. On 5 April, OHCHR reported that air strikes on the village of Hatla reportedly killed at least 8 civilians and injured 15 others. According to OHCHR, on 16 April air strikes on various ISIL-held neighbourhoods of Dayr al-Zawr city reportedly killed at least 18 civilians. OHCHR also reported that on 17 April air strikes allegedly struck Mayadin, killing five civilians, including four children. On 21 April, OHCHR reported that air strikes reportedly killed eight civilians and injured three others.

13. Although the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation provided no direct information to OHCHR on operations in April, it did report on 11 April that Russian operations were conducted in conjunction with Syrian troops against the Nusrah Front. The Central Command of the United States of America reported that in April at least 153 air strikes were carried out by the United States-led coalition against ISIL targets in the governorates of Aleppo, Hasakah, Raqqah, Dayr al-Zawr and Idlib. OHCHR received various reports of air strikes, allegedly conducted by international actors, which caused civilian casualties. However, OHCHR was not able to adequately verify the origin of the reported air strikes.

B. Human rights

14. In addition to the incidents reported above, OHCHR documented abuses and violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law by ISIL during the reporting period. OHCHR reported that on 6 April ISIL allegedly executed two teenagers accused of spying for coalition forces in Raqqah city. On the same day, in Raqqah OHCHR reported that ISIL allegedly sewed the mouth of a civilian together and paraded him around the city for criticizing ISIL for withdrawing from Palmyra. ISIL reportedly arrested three female nurses in Raqqah on 8 April and another civilian on 16 April in Dayr al-Zawr city. The whereabouts of all four remain unknown.

15. OHCHR also reported the detention of two human rights defenders by Syrian authorities. On 1 April, a human rights defender and Executive Director of the Centre for Civil Society and Democracy in Syria was reportedly detained by Syrian authorities at the Syrian-Lebanese border. He was released on 23 April. On 9 April, another Syrian human rights activist was reportedly detained in Damascus and then released on 17 April. Both releases followed protests against their detention.

C. Humanitarian response

16. In April, United Nations humanitarian agencies and partners continued to reach millions of people in need through all modalities from within the Syrian Arab Republic and across borders pursuant to resolutions 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014) and 2258 (2015). NGOs also continued to deliver assistance to people, in line with previous months. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic continued to provide basic services to areas under its control, as well as in many areas beyond its control.

Table 1
Number of people reached by United Nations system organizations in April 2016

Organization	*Number of people reached*
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	28 758
International Organization for Migration	19 368
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	279 292
United Nations Children's Fund	1 500 000
United Nations Development Programme	767 080
United Nations Population Fund	212 507
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	160 328
World Food Programme	4 100 000
World Health Organization	2 167 962 (treatments)

17. Cross-border deliveries continued during the reporting period. In April, 15 consignments consisting of 387 trucks crossed from Turkey and Jordan to the Syrian Arab Republic under the terms of resolutions 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014) and 2258 (2015), benefiting millions of people (see map in annex for more information on United Nations cross-border convoys in April). Eight of those consignments crossed from Bab al-Hawa (282 trucks), two from Bab al-Salam (16 trucks) and five from Al-Ramtha (89 trucks). That brings the total number of trucks since the beginning of operations to 7,561 (5,391 through Bab al-Hawa, 647 through Bab al-Salam and 1,523 through Al-Ramtha).

18. In line with Security Council resolutions, the United Nations notified the Syrian authorities in advance of each shipment, including content, destination and number of beneficiaries. The United Nations Monitoring Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic continued its operations, monitoring 387 trucks in the 15 consignments in April, confirming the humanitarian nature of each and notifying the Syrian authorities after each shipment. The Mechanism continued to benefit from excellent cooperation with the Governments of Jordan and Turkey.

19. In April, inter-agency convoys to the besieged and hard-to-reach locations listed in table 2 below were completed, assisting 377,750 people in need.

Table 2
Inter-agency convoys in April 2016

Date	*Location*	*Number of beneficiaries*	*Type of assistance*
2 April	Tayr Ma'lah, Homs	22 000	Delivery of nutrition, health, education, protection and water, sanitation and hygiene supplies and non-food items
3 and 16 April	Afrin, Aleppo	50 000	Delivery of food rations, nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, education and protection supplies and non-food items
16 and 19 April	Kafr Batna subdistrict, Rif Dimashq	50 000	Delivery of food, nutrition, health, protection, education, and water, sanitation and hygiene assistance and non-food items
16 April	Tall Rif'at, Aleppo	13 250	Delivery of medical, nutrition, and water, sanitation and hygiene supplies and non-food items

Date	*Location*	*Number of beneficiaries*	*Type of assistance*
21 and 25 April	Rastan, Homs	122 500	Delivery of food, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, health, education and protection supplies and non-food items
27 April and 2 May	Talbisah, Homs	60 000	Delivery of food, nutrition, health, education and protection supplies and non-food items
30 April	Zabadani, Madaya, Rif Dimashq; and Fu'ah and Kafraya, Idlib	60 000	Delivery of food, health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, shelter and agriculture supplies and non-food items

20. In April, United Nations agencies also undertook single-agency deliveries to cross-line and hard-to-reach locations. For example, the World Food Programme (WFP), in coordination with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, reached 12,500 people through cross-line deliveries in Tall in Rif Dimashq. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) delivered multisectoral assistance for more than 60,000 people altogether in Afrin, Aleppo, as well as Rastan, Tall Rif'at and Tayr Ma'lah in Homs. In Yalda, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) was able to continue with limited health missions until 7 April, with 348 patients receiving health consultations and 39 dental treatments being provided. All operations were subsequently suspended until early May owing to increased fighting in and around Yalda and Yarmuk.

Humanitarian access

21. Despite some real but modest progress on access to besieged and hard-to-reach locations during the reporting period, the delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need of assistance in the Syrian Arab Republic remained challenging in many areas of the country as a result of deliberate restrictions by the parties on the movement of people and goods, active conflict and shifting conflict lines.

22. Access to the 4.6 million people living in besieged, hard-to-reach and priority cross-line locations as at 30 April remained of critical concern. During the reporting period, the United Nations agencies and partners reached 68 of the 154 besieged, hard-to-reach and priority cross-line locations (44 per cent). Details of assistance in those areas in April are contained in table 3.

Table 3
United Nations deliveries to hard-to-reach, besieged and priority cross-line locations, April 2016

Sector (United Nations delivery only)	*Number of people reached (as a percentage of 4.6 million)*
Food security	625 500 (13.7)
Health	675 923 (14.8)
Non-food items	168 840 (3.7)
Water, sanitation and hygiene	165 869 (3.6)

23. Deliberate interference and restrictions by the parties also continued to prevent aid delivery. For example, WFP continued to be unable to reach people in need in areas controlled by ISIL owing to the inability to work independently and to monitor activities. That affected assistance delivery in Dayr al-Zawr and Raqqah

governorates, parts of rural Aleppo, southern rural Hasakah and north-western rural Hama.

24. As was previously reported, on 17 March the United Nations submitted its inter-agency convoy plan for the month of April, which included 11 besieged, hard-to-reach and priority cross-line locations with 354,000 beneficiaries. On 23 March, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic approved 6 of the 11 locations. The remaining five locations, which included Darayya, Duma, eastern Harasta, Mu'addamiyah and Zabadani, were not approved on the grounds of security concerns. Verbal indications were, however, later given for Zabadani (as part of the Four Towns agreement) and Mu'addamiyah.

25. On 20 April, the United Nations submitted its inter-agency convoy plan for the month of May, which included requests to reach 904,750 beneficiaries across 35 besieged, hard-to-reach and priority cross-line locations. By 4 May, the Syrian authorities had granted approval in full to 14 locations with 224,000 people. The Syrian authorities granted conditional approval to eight locations with some 306,000 people. For five of those locations, including the besieged towns of Darayya and Duma, the delivery of assistance was limited to milk and school and medical supplies. For the other three conditionally approved locations, the approved delivery quantities would cover only a portion of the people in need in those areas. Planned deliveries to some 375,000 people in 13 locations were not approved. They include the five locations requested in Aleppo; Talbisah and Wa'r in Homs; and Zabadani, Yalda, Babila, Bayt Saham, Tadamun and Hajar al-Aswad in Rif Dimashq. In total, for the month of May, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic authorized the United Nations to deliver assistance to 24.7 per cent of the planned beneficiaries in full and to 33.8 per cent with conditions. Requests to deliver assistance to 41.5 per cent of the planned beneficiaries were not approved.

26. The resumption of active conflict in several governorates hindered the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance, as well as people's access to essential services. OHCHR reported intense air strikes and shelling in Aleppo, Idlib, Homs, Hama and Rif Dimashq provinces. Markets, schools and medical and other civilian infrastructures were hit, reducing the availability of basic and essential services in critical areas. Local NGO offices were also damaged, rendering some inoperable. In Aleppo, humanitarian partners had to briefly suspend their operations, and about 100 United Nations staff were advised to temporarily work from home for 48 hours. Moreover, early in May, the United Nations decided to suspend shipments through the Bab al-Salam border crossing point for three days owing to recurring shelling on Kilis city in Turkey. On 7 April, intense clashes erupted inside Yarmuk and interrupted UNRWA humanitarian operations in Yalda. Consequently, UNRWA was unable to deliver much-needed aid to the area surrounding Yarmuk from 8 April until the end of the month.

27. The Nusaybin/Qamishli crossing in Hasakah governorate has been temporarily closed by the Turkish authorities owing to security concerns since 27 December 2015. In April, WFP stocks of monthly food rations in Hasakah governorate ran out, preventing further dispatches of general food distribution to 250,000 food-insecure people. At present, WFP has only limited stocks of ready-to-eat rations available in Qamishli warehouses, approximately 3,000 parcels, which are being prioritized to assist newly displaced families and respond to the most critical needs of internally displaced persons in collective shelters. Reports continue to be received that people

have adopted negative coping strategies, including eating only one meal per day and drastically reducing the types of food consumed. A mission of the United Nations Monitoring Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic was deployed to Iraq from 23 to 26 April to assess whether the Al-Ya'rubiyah border crossing could be used as an alternative for United Nations cross-border assistance to Hasakah governorate; the crossing was found both closed and inaccessible.

28. As at 30 April, a total of 58 visas for United Nations staff from nine agencies had been approved, of which 23 were new visas and 35 were renewals. Some 38 requests remained pending, and 1 had been rejected.

29. A total of 16 international NGOs are authorized to operate in the Syrian Arab Republic; 3 more have applications pending approval by the Government. International NGOs continued to face a series of administrative hurdles and restrictions that affected their ability to operate, including in gaining permission to undertake independent needs assessments.

30. The number of national NGOs authorized to partner with United Nations organizations increased from 143 to 145 in April. The two additional national NGOs are in Hasakah and Rif Dimashq. Authorized national NGOs continued to operate under complex procedures in partnering with United Nations agencies.

Besieged areas

31. Of the 4.6 million people living in hard-to-reach areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, some 517,700 people are besieged in 18 locations. That includes some 377,700 people besieged by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic in various locations in Rif Dimashq; 10,000 people besieged by the Government and non-State armed opposition groups in Yarmuk, in Damascus; some 110,000 people in Dayr al-Zawr city besieged by ISIL; and some 20,000 people besieged by non-State armed opposition groups and the Nusrah Front in Fu'ah and Kafraya, in Idlib governorate.

32. Humanitarian conditions in besieged areas remain dire. In April, inter-agency convoys assisted 204,250 people in 8 of the 18 besieged areas (41.9 per cent of the previous total besieged population of 486,700). The United Nations stands ready to deliver assistance to all besieged locations as soon as access is granted. The flow of commercial supplies through official routes remained largely blocked, leading to high prices for commodities reaching besieged areas through unofficial and irregular supply lines. Freedom of movement remained heavily restricted, although limited numbers were sporadically allowed to exit and re-enter some besieged areas.

33. In eastern Ghutah, Rif Dimashq, some 285,000 people remain besieged by government forces in the following locations: Duma, eastern Harasta, Irbin, Zamalka, Ayn Tarma, Hammurah, Jisrayn, Kafr Batna, Saqba and Zabadin. As previously reported, the United Nations and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent convoys reached Kafr Batna on 16 and 19 April, delivering multisectoral assistance for some 50,000 people in total. In addition, under the May plan, delivery of assistance was granted to all locations in eastern Ghutah, including to Duma, where the delivery of assistance has, however, been limited to baby milk and school and medical supplies.

34. In Madaya (and Buqayn), in Rif Dimashq governorate, some 43,000 people remain besieged by government forces. United Nations and Syrian Arab Red

Crescent convoys delivered multisectoral assistance on 30 April. They are further authorized to deliver assistance to Madaya under the May plan.

35. In Zabadani, in Rif Dimashq governorate, some 700 people remain besieged by government forces. An inter-agency convoy delivered multisectoral assistance to Zabadani on 30 April. A United Nations request to deliver assistance to Zabadani under the May plan has not been approved by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

36. In Darayya, in Rif Dimashq, about 4,000 people remain besieged by government forces. The United Nations has been unable to deliver assistance to Darayya since November 2012. Under the May plan, the Syrian authorities granted conditional approval to Darayya, limiting the delivery of assistance to baby milk and school and medical supplies. The convoy and assessment mission to Darayya, scheduled for 12 May, was aborted because the convoy was refused entry at the last checkpoint by the Fourth Division owing to the presence of medical items and baby milk on board. The conditions imposed by government security personnel are excessive and contrary to earlier guarantees and approvals obtained from the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

37. In Fu'ah and Kafraya, in Idlib governorate, some 20,000 people remain besieged by non-State armed opposition groups and the Nusrah Front. United Nations and Syrian Arab Red Crescent convoys delivered multisectoral assistance to Fu'ah and Kafraya on 30 April. They are further authorized to deliver assistance to the two locations under the May plan.

38. On 20 April, more than 515 people, comprising 80 medical cases and their accompanying family members, were evacuated under the Four Towns agreement from Fu'ah, Kafraya, Madaya and Zabadani, making it the largest medical evacuation to date. More than 160 medical cases and 870 family members have been evacuated since December as part of the Four Towns agreement.

39. In Mu'addamiyah al-Sham, in Rif Dimashq, about 45,000 people remain besieged by government forces. Under the May plan, the Syrian authorities granted conditional approval to Mu'addamiyah al-Sham, limiting the delivery of assistance to baby milk and school and medical supplies. An inter-agency convoy was supposed to reach Mu'addamiyah al-Sham on 14 May. It was previously agreed that Fourth Division representatives would proceed to the warehouse to monitor the loading of humanitarian items. The Fourth Division representatives, however, never proceeded to the warehouse, despite constant outreach at various levels. That meant that aid supplies could not be delivered.

40. In Yarmuk, in Damascus, some 10,000 people are besieged by government forces and non-State armed opposition groups. On 7 April, intense clashes erupted inside Yarmuk and interrupted UNRWA humanitarian operations in Yalda. Consequently, UNRWA was unable to deliver much-needed aid to the area surrounding Yarmuk from 8 April until the end of the month. UNRWA resumed operations on 2 May.

41. In the government-controlled western neighbourhoods of Dayr al-Zawr city, some 110,000 people are besieged by ISIL. Since 10 April, WFP, after intense training and dedication and commitment, successfully carried out 29 high-altitude airdrops over the besieged city, dropping a total of 479 metric tons of urgently

needed food assistance, distributed by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to more than 100,000 beneficiaries in the most food-insecure areas of the besieged city.

Attacks on medical facilities and free passage of medical supplies, personnel and equipment

42. In blatant disregard for the special protected status of medical personnel or health-care facilities under international humanitarian law, attacks continued unabated. In April, Physicians for Human Rights documented six attacks on medical facilities. Five attacks occurred in Aleppo city between 28 and 29 April, and the sixth attack occurred in Taldu in northern rural Homs on 18 April. In April, Physicians for Human Rights also documented the deaths of eight medical personnel, of whom six were killed in the line of duty. Three medical personnel were killed in Aleppo and Hama governorates, one in Rif Dimashq and one in Raqqah.

43. The World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF and other health partners delivered some 2.2 million medical treatments in 11 governorates. WHO and UNICEF have also been supporting the first nationwide routine immunization campaign as part of World Immunization Week. The first round of the nationwide immunization campaign is taking place in two phases. The first phase started on 24 April and will be extended for an additional week to reach areas that were not covered during the first week. The second phase will start on 24 May and should last until early June. Overall, the campaign aims to reach about 2 million children across the country.

44. In 2016, WHO submitted 21 individual requests to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to deliver medical supplies to 82 locations in 10 governorates. The Government approved five requests, including one to deliver medical supplies to Duma, in Rif Dimashq. Meanwhile, 16 requests remained unanswered.

45. The removal of life-saving medicines and medical supplies continued, with nearly 47,459 treatments removed from convoys in April intended for locations in Homs, Aleppo and Rif Dimashq governorates. Removed items included surgical supplies, emergency kits, trauma kits, mental health medicines, burn kits and multivitamins. Removals extended to basic items, such as antibacterial soap, which was removed from midwifery kits. Items were also removed from other kits, notably surgical tools and antibacterial soap.

Safety and security of staff and premises

46. A total of 30 United Nations staff members, of whom 28 are UNRWA area staff, 1 is from UNDP and 1 is from UNICEF, continue to be detained or missing. The total number of humanitarian workers killed in the conflict since March 2011 is 87. That includes 17 staff members of the United Nations, 53 staff members and volunteers of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, 8 volunteers and staff members of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society and 9 staff members of international NGOs. Of that total, two have been killed since 1 January 2016.

III. Observations

47. Increased fighting in April has resulted in widespread human suffering and the senseless death of countless innocent civilians. Attacks on markets, hospitals, schools and other civilian infrastructure take an immediate toll on civilians who lose access to food, medicine and education. They also make the future road to recovery more difficult. Such attacks must end. International humanitarian law clearly lays out the responsibility to protect civilians. Basic norms and principles, such as distinction, proportionality and precautions, must be adhered to. Medical personnel, facilities and transport enjoy special protections. There can be no impunity for attacks that contravene those basic legal tenets. The air strike on 19 April on a busy market in Ma'arrat al-Nu'man (Idlib) that reportedly killed 44 civilians, the shelling of households in west Aleppo on 25 April that reportedly killed 12 civilians and wounded another 100, and the air strike on 27 April on Al-Quds hospital in Aleppo city that reportedly killed 22 civilians are just a few examples of appalling violations that need to be thoroughly investigated.

48. The disregard for humanitarian space cannot be allowed to continue. Security incidents delayed humanitarian convoys twice in April. In one instance, on the 27 April convoy to Rastan, a mortar strike damaged a United Nations-contracted truck, injured the driver and killed a nearby civilian. Hospitals have apparently become a target such that, in Dar'a governorate, protests by civilians concerned about the risk to the neighbourhood were reportedly held outside a damaged hospital in Jacem to prevent its reopening. Civilians already displaced by fighting have had to flee again from their camps owing to military advances around I'zaz, and in Idlib a camp was hit on 5 May, which reportedly resulted in the death of at least 30. I reiterate my call for the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic to be referred to the International Criminal Court.

49. In the face of significant challenges, the United Nations and its partners continued to extend the provision of assistance throughout the country in April. The active engagement of the International Syria Support Group Task Force on Humanitarian Access played an important part in providing additional space for the provision of assistance. Some 46 inter-agency convoys, both cross-line and cross-border, were deployed in April; together with individual agency activity, millions of people were reached as a result. Some 204,250 civilians in besieged areas, 41.9 per cent of the total number of civilians in those areas, were reached. While that is positive, overall progress is small and fragile. We remain far short of consistently meeting the needs of the 13.5 million civilians in need in the Syrian Arab Republic, 4.6 million of whom are in besieged, hard-to-reach and priority cross-line areas.

50. Five years of conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic has shown that there will be no military victory for any side. The result of continued conflict can only be more death and destruction for the State and its people. The infrastructure needed to achieve peace and end human suffering now exists in the political negotiations led by my Special Envoy for Syria, Staffan de Mistura. The second round of negotiations ended on 27 April in Geneva, with all sides presenting their platforms. The International Syria Support Group and individual efforts of Member States have shown what can be done to concretely address the suffering of civilians and keep the process for peace on track. There only needs to be sufficient political will. It is thus imperative for all parties to exert every possible effort to move the process forward to end the conflict.

Annex

Syrian Arab Republic: United Nations cross-border operations under UNSC resolutions 2165/2191/2258 (July 2014 to April 2016)

OCHA

UN Security Council Resolution 2165/2191/2258

Through the unanimous adoption of resolutions 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014) and 2258 (2015) until 10 January 2017, the UN Security Council has authorized UN agencies and their partners to use routes across conflict lines and the border crossings at Bab al-Salam, Bab al-Hawa, Al Yarubiyah and Al-Ramtha, to deliver humanitarian assistance, including medical and surgical supplies, to people in need in Syria. The government of Syria is notified in advance of each shipment and a UN monitoring mechanism has been established to oversee loading in neighbouring countries and confirm the humanitarian nature of consignments.

Sector Classifications

Food: food baskets

NFIs: dignity kits, blankets, baby care, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, mattresses, winterization kits, tarpaulins

WASH: basic water kits for families, water purification tablets, hygiene kits for families and babies, sanitary napkins, diapers

Health: emergency health kits, surgical kits, reproductive health kits, midwifery kits, medical consumables

Education: recreational kits

Number of Beneficiaries Assisted by the UN and its partners

Number of beneficiaries per month per sector

Number of trucks per month per crossing point

United Nations A/70/899–S/2016/461

General Assembly
Security Council

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20 May 2016

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda item 72 (c)
Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 18 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the Day of Remembrance of the victims of the Crimean Tatar genocide (see annex).

I would appreciate your having the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 72 (c), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Volodymyr **Yelchenko**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-08189 (E) 240516

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 18 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the Day of Remembrance of the victims of the Crimean Tatar genocide

From 18 to 20 May 1944 more than a quarter of a million Crimean Tatars fell victim to Stalin's Union of Soviet Socialist Republics criminal policies. The deportation of Crimean Tatars has become a dark page in world history, a crime of the Soviet system that targeted a series of nations in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Among them were Crimean Tatars, whose children and elderly persons were accused of "treason". But the reality was quite different. In their fight against the Nazis, not only legendary Crimean Tatar servicemen such as Amet-khan Sultan, but also many other Soviet soldiers, Crimean Tatars, fought bravely. Their names are forever enshrined in the glorious pages of the Memory Book of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and World War II warriors.

The pain and suffering of the Crimean Tatars during deportation in 1944 are being repeated 70 years later — during Russia's occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol. The occupying Power is falling to Stalinist repression against Crimean Tatars and their leaders, bans the Mejlis as the single supreme representative and executive body of Crimean Tatars, carries out illegal searches and politically motivated persecution of activists, and makes groundless accusations of extremism and terrorism against Crimean Tatars.

The Russian Federation, having occupied the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol in February 2014, aims to squeeze out of the peninsula anyone who publicly condemns the Kremlin's illegal actions, rejects the forced use of Russian passports and attempts to preserve their language and religious and cultural authenticity. These are the principles predominantly respected by the overwhelming majority of Crimean Tatars. The policies enforced by the Russian occupation authorities have led to the following: since the occupation of Crimea more than 20,000 Crimean Tatars have fled their homes and settled in Ukraine's mainland in search of a better life. The Mejlis was forced to relocate its activities to Kyiv.

Ukraine pays tribute to the memory of the victims of the 1944 Crimean Tatar genocide and calls upon the international community to continue to bring political and diplomatic pressure to bear on the Russian occupation authorities to avoid any repetition of the 1944 tragedy, to cease immediately violations of fundamental human rights in Crimea and, eventually, to de-occupy the peninsula and restore Ukraine's territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders.

United Nations S/2016/462

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 May 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 19 May 2016 from the Permanent Representatives of Angola and Spain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

We have the honour to transmit the summary of the Arria Formula meeting of the Security Council on food security, nutrition and peace, held on 29 March 2016, and request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismael A. **Gaspar Martins**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Angola to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Román **Oyarzun Marchesi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations

16-08181 (E) 240516

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Annex to the letter dated 19 May 2016 from the Permanent Representatives of Angola and Spain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Security Council Arria Formula meeting on food security, nutrition and peace

29 March 2016

Summary

1. On March 2016, the Permanent Missions of Angola and Spain to the United Nations organized an Arria Formula meeting of the Security Council to discuss the links between food security, nutrition and peace.

2. The meeting was chaired by the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations, Ismael Gaspar Martins, and the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations, Román Oyarzun Marchesi. The following presenters participated in the meeting: Mr. José Graziano da Silva, Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Sakiko Fukuda-Parr, Professor of International Affairs at The New School and former economist for the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme; and Sarah Cliffe, Director of New York University's Center on International Cooperation.

3. The aim of the Arria Formula meeting was to discuss the interlinkages between food security and peace, including:

(a) The short-, medium- and long-term consequences of conflict on food security;

(b) How food security can contribute to the prevention of conflict while improving peace, stability and security;

(c) The importance of reflecting the concept of "food security" in coherent approaches to supporting international peace and security.

Key messages

4. Most participants highlighted the multidimensional and complex relationship between peace, conflict and food security. In doing so, they recalled the words of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which recognized that "there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development" (see General Assembly resolution 70/1).

5. Participants agreed with the presenters that conflict has strong and unambiguous adverse effects on food security and nutrition. It is the major driver of food insecurity and malnutrition, both acute and chronic. Conflict has lasting impacts on human development as a result of increased malnutrition, which tends to affect children the most and leave lifelong physical and/or mental handicaps.

6. They also stressed that access to food has been increasingly used in conflict situations as a deliberate tactic of war, expanding human suffering and violating international humanitarian law.

7. There was unanimous agreement that conflict directly affects food security and nutrition. This can happen through the disruption of food systems, the plundering of crops and livestock and the loss of assets and incomes, all of which directly or indirectly affect food access, with negative consequences, especially for women and children, and the breaching of international humanitarian law.

8. It was recognized that the links between food insecurity and conflict are non-linear and that, combined with other factors, food insecurity can be a source of social unrest and political instability that can lead to conflict. For example, food insecurity combined with a spike in food prices, a violation of human rights or the non-existence of decent job opportunities.

9. The food security dimension of human security was also discussed. Food insecurity can indirectly lead to conflict when citizens perceive that governments are unable to respond to their food needs, thus breaking the existing social contract. This underscores the role of national food security policies as conflict-prevention policies and as a necessary part of a coherent post-conflict peacebuilding strategy.

10. It was stressed that food insecurity does not automatically cause conflict and that some countries are more resilient than others. One factor that can prevent this negative link is the presence of strong national institutions that can fulfil a social compact with their citizens, quickly providing help to those affected by food insecurity, with or without international assistance.

11. Conversely, participants highlighted the contribution of food security and nutrition to preventing and alleviating conflict, and to rebuilding socially cohesive societies in post-conflict settings.

12. Improved food security can diminish the possibility that countries in post-conflict situations will relapse into conflict, as happens with 40 per cent of countries in post-conflict situations, most of which have high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition.

13. Various possible coordinated courses of action were considered, involving national, regional and international actors. These included:

(a) Conflict-sensitive approaches to reducing food insecurity, which take into consideration the specific triggers and root causes of the conflict;

(b) Pro-peace approaches to increase food security in fragile situations;

(c) Finding ways for peace operations to complement the restoration of food security and livelihoods, for example by ensuring that they protect agricultural production and local trade routes;

(d) Investing and focusing on the rehabilitation of agriculture and the adoption of more resilient food systems to improve food security and nutrition levels, including actions specifically aimed at empowering the most vulnerable groups, such as women and the youth;

(e) Investing in food security interventions to strengthen peace and stability;

(f) Developing scalable social protection programmes that can support citizens when food shocks occur, including cash transfer and cash-for-work programmes that have been successfully set up in Somalia and other conflict situations.

14. It was suggested that the Security Council be provided with updated and regular analysis of food insecurity status in countries in conflict to inform their debates and support their decision-making, through mechanisms such as the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification and the Global Information and Early Warning System produced by FAO, other agencies of the United Nations and other partners.

15. In reaffirming the importance of food security, nutrition, peace and development, some participants of the Arria Formula meeting identified ways to take this discussion forward within the frameworks of the Security Council, the Peacebuilding Commission, the General Assembly and its main committees and the Economic and Social Council, as well as the World Humanitarian Summit.

16. There was widespread acknowledgment of the timeliness and relevance of this Arria Formula meeting in the current operating context. Food security, nutrition and peace should continue to feature prominently on global agendas and the international community should strengthen efforts to work together on this matter in a more integrated and complementary manner than it has done to date.

United Nations S/2016/463

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 May 2016
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 22 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, and further to my letter dated 14 May 2016, containing information on the bloody massacre committed by armed terrorist groups against peaceable civilian residents of the town of Zarah in Hama governorate (S/2016/448), I should like to draw your attention to the following:

On 12 May 2016, at 4 o'clock in the morning, armed terrorist groups under the banner of the so-called Northern Homs Countryside Operations Room, which is deployed throughout the Homs governorate countryside, attacked the village of Zarah, which is located near Rastan Lake in the Hama governorate countryside.

In the course of their attack, the terrorists used various types of light and medium weapons, including 23 mm artillery, 14.5 mm machine guns, rocket-propelled grenades, rocket shells, automatic rifles and sniper rifles. They wore identical camouflage cloth masks so that they could identify each other during the attack.

After gaining control of the village, the terrorists perpetrated a bloody massacre against peaceable civilian residents. They slaughtered and murdered villagers — including children, women, the elderly and the sick — while they were asleep with their families, and mutilated the bodies with blood-curdling barbarity. The terrorists then removed children, women and the elderly from the village, throwing some of them in the lake and taking others away to an unknown location.

Information suggests that the terrorist attack against the village was timed to coincide with the national reconciliation meeting being held in the town of Jarjisah in the southern Hama countryside. That meeting reflected a relaxation of tensions among the townspeople that might have contributed to a positive atmosphere in neighbouring towns and villages, and the terrorists were afraid that the national reconciliation process would spread to other towns and villages in the southern Hama countryside. Please find annexed a list of the names of the dead and missing (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-08460 (E) 270516 310516

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Annex to the identical letters dated 22 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Civilians killed

1. Ali Muhammad al-Qasim, mother's name Fatimah, born 1962
2. Hasan Ali al-Ra'i, mother's name Muntaha, born 1947
3. I'tidal Hasan al-Ra'i, age 44
4. Nawal Hasan al-Ra'i, age 46.
5. Ibrahim al-Ra'i bin Sulayman, mother's name Sharifah, age 42
6. Rana Subrah, age 35
7. Ahmad Yasin al-Sha'ban, age 23

Civilians missing

Some 130 civilians ranging in age from 1 to 90 are missing, including the following:

1. Ruzah Hasan al-Ra'i, 40
2. Fawzah Hasan al-Ra'i, age 42
3. Badriyah Hasan al-Ra'i, age 38
4. Ali Sami al-Ra'i, age 3
5. Fadiya al-Ra'i
6. Naya Sami al-Ra'i, age 5
7. Nur Sami al-Ra'i, age 2
8. Aliya al-Ra'i bint Muhammad, mother's name Zarifah, age 90
9. Shama al-Ra'i bint Muhammad, mother's name Zarifah age 70
10. Mahmud al-Ra'i bin Muhammad, mother's name Zarifah age 90
11. Samir Sulayman al-Ra'i, mother's name Sharifah, age 29
12. Hind Ali al-Ra'i, mother's name Muntaha, age 47
13. Husayn Khidr al-As'ad, mother's name Adibah, age 36
14. Khidr Mahraz al-Ra'i, age 80
15. Yusuf al-Ra'i bin Husayn, mother's name Raya, age 47
16. Ala al-Ra'i bin Yusuf, mother's name Ruzah, age 25
17. Marwah al-Ra'i bint Yusuf, mother's name Hayah, age 22
18. Maya al-Ra'i bint Yusuf, mother's name Hayah, age 13
19. Farah al-Ra'i bint Yusuf, mother's name Hayah, age 5

20. Fatah Imran bint Rizq, age 70
21. Zamya Diyab Sulayman, age 40
22. Samiyah Ali al-Ra'i, mother's name Muntaha, age 50
23. Suham Ali al-Ra'i, age 45
24. Mariya al-Ra'i bint Muhammad, mother's name Salma, age 28
25. Ruzah al-Ra'i bint Isa, mother's name Na'ifah, age 46
26. Hayah al-Ra'i bint Sulayman, mother's name Sharifah, age 46
27. Marah Yusuf al-Ra'i, mother's name Hayah, age 17
28. Maram al-Ra'i bint Yusuf, mother's name Hayah, age 7
29. Khidr al-Ali bin Muharram, mother's name Fatum, age 78
30. Husayn Ali al-Ra'i, mother's name Muntaha, age 50
31. Zabiyah, wife of Husayn Ali al-Ra'i
32. Ilham Ali al-Ra'i, age 43
33. Muna Khaluf, age 40
34. Shamsah Muhammad al-Ra'i, age 80
35. Marah Husayn al-Ra'i, mother's name Zabiyah, age 17
36. Thuna Sintir bint Ahmad, mother's name Salimah, age 35
37. Ja'far Ahmad al-Ra'i, mother's name Thuna, age 12
38. Nuh Ahmad al-Ra'i, mother's name Thuna, age 7
39. Zahra Ahmad al-Ra'i, mother's name Thuna, age 6
40. Zaynab Ahmad al-Ra'i, age 10
41. Muna, wife of Ahmad al-Ra'i, age 42
42. Arij Husayn al-Ra'i, age 25
43. Dhu al-Fiqar Ahmad al-Ra'i, mother's name Muna, age 11
44. Ya'qub Ahmad al-Ra'i, mother's name Muna, age 9
45. Athibah Ahmad al-Ra'i, mother's name Muna, age 17
46. Ayah Ahmad al-Ra'i, mother's name Muna, age 14
47. Barra'ah Ahmad al-Ra'i, mother's name Muna, age 13
48. Muntaha Ahmad al-Ra'i, mother's name Muna, age 12
49. Ramiya Muhammad al-Ra'i, age 30
50. Zaynah Sabri, mother's name Rukniyah, age 39
51. Ghadir Yusuf Sha'ban, mother's name Zaynah, age 18
52. Juliya Yusuf Sha'ban, mother's name Zaynah, age 13
53. Ghayth Yusuf Sha'ban, mother's name Zaynah, age 12

54. Layth Yusuf Sha'ban, mother's name Zaynah, age 9
55. Ibrahim Sulayman Sha'ban, age 69
56. Shamsah Shahud al-Qasim, mother's name Aydah, age 64
57. Rasmiyah Sulayman Sha'ban, mother's name Shamsah, age 52
58. Azizah Hasan al-Ra'i, mother's name Nawal, age 20
59. Aminah Qantar, age 50
60. Ali Hasan al-Ra'i, age 90
61. Shamus Muhammad As'ad, age 81

Civilians injured

1. Musa Shahadah al-Ali, mother's name Rasmiyah, born 1977 in Alamayn, Hama
2. Abdu Imad Khalifah, mother's name Aliyah, born 1980 in Zarah, Hama
3. Muhammad Ali al-Ra'i, mother's name Muntaha, born 1949 in Zarah
4. Isma'il Ali al-Qasim, mother's name Randa, born 2000 in Zarah
5. Zaynab Ali al-Qasim, mother's name Randa, born 1996 in Zarah
6. Khidr Sa'id al-Ahmad, age 55
7. Majd Tawfiq al-Salih

United Nations S/2016/464

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 May 2016
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 23 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to convey to you the following information regarding the deadly terrorist explosions that occurred in the cities of Tartus and Jablah this morning, 23 May 2016:

Armed terrorist groups attacked the cities of Tartus and Jablah using four car bombs and three suicide bombers wearing explosive vests. The terrorists detonated a car bomb that targeted the main bus terminal in Tartus. Two other blasts followed, set off by two suicide bombers who blew themselves up, the first inside the bus terminal and the second in a nearby residential neighbourhood. The terrorist organization Ahrar al-Sham claimed responsibility for the despicable acts.

Armed terrorist groups also detonated three car bombs in the city of Jablah, two of them simultaneously, targeting the main bus terminal, while the third car bomb targeted the city's department of electricity. Following the explosion, a suicide bomber blew himself up with an explosive vest at the entrance to the emergency room of the Jablah National Hospital, taking advantage of the crowd of injured people seeking aid at the hospital. The seven terrorist blasts killed dozens of civilians and critically injured dozens more, some of whom could die, thereby increasing the death toll. Most of the casualties were women and children. Serious material damage was caused to property, infrastructure and nearby homes.

The terrorist blasts are part of the series of systematic terrorist attacks by armed terrorist groups against cities, villages and towns throughout Syria. They constitute a dangerous escalation by the hateful extremist regimes in Riyadh, Ankara and Doha. The attacks are intended to undermine efforts to stop the shedding of innocent Syrian blood and to thwart the Geneva talks, truce arrangements and the cessation of hostilities agreement, and to divert attention from the victories of the Syrian Arab Army in its war on the cross-border terrorism being perpetrated by the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and the Nusrah Front.

Certain States are continuing to impose a policy of silence on the Security Council with respect to the heinous terrorist acts committed by armed terrorist groups in various regions of the Syrian Arab Republic, and to refuse to allow the Security Council to take immediate deterrent and punitive measures against the States and regimes that support and finance terrorism — in particular the Riyadh,

Ankara and Doha regimes. This only encourages those regimes to keep sending their terrorist proxies to Syria to commit terrorist acts and massacres against the Syrian people, and to continue to undermine regional and international peace and security by using terrorism and armed terrorist groups as a means of pressure and political blackmail in order to pursue their nefarious interests and obtain recognition of their regional political role.

At the same time, the representatives of the United States, France, Britain and Ukraine on the Security Council are refusing to approve the request to have add the Army of Islam and Ahrar al-Sham organizations to the list of terrorist groups and entities maintained by the Council, and continue to insist on referring to such groups as "the moderate armed opposition". This shows that those States and others are persisting in their policy of turning a blind eye to the crimes of those terrorist groups, and that they are not serious about fighting terrorism.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic affirms that these terrorist massacres and crimes will not deter it from continuing to fulfil its duty to counter terrorism and strive to bring about a political solution to the Syrian crisis through an intra-Syrian dialogue and under Syrian leadership, leading to the elimination of terrorism; the reconstruction of facilities destroyed by the terrorists and their partners, financial backers and supporters; and the restoration of security and stability for the Syrian people.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic calls on the Security Council and the Secretary-General to condemn these terrorist crimes immediately and forcefully. It also calls on the Security Council to fulfil its responsibility to maintain international peace and security by taking preventive and punitive measures immediately in respect of those regimes and States that support and fund terrorism, particularly the regimes of Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Qatar. The Council must prevent those States from continuing to fund terrorism and undermining international security and peace, and compel them to implement fully the relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2199 (2015) and 2253 (2015).

I should be grateful if the present letter could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/70/897–S/2016/465

General Assembly
Security Council

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24 May 2016

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General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda items 84 and 85

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Letter dated 23 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to write you in order to request the viewpoints of Your Excellency, believing that there is a serious legal contradiction in the "sanctions resolutions" in which the Security Council has determined the nuclear tests and peaceful satellite launches conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) as a "threat to international peace and security".

The Security Council has so far adopted resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016) regarding the first, second and third nuclear tests and the first hydrogen bomb test respectively.

The issue here is preambular paragraph 9 and paragraph 1 of resolution 1718 (2006), preambular paragraph 8 of resolution 1874 (2009), preambular paragraph 7 of resolution 2094 (2013) and preambular paragraph 11 of resolution 2270 (2016), which have determined the nuclear tests and satellite launches of the DPRK as a "threat to international peace and security".

In this regard, I would like to raise the following questions.

The first question is on what the legal ground is for determining the DPRK's nuclear tests and satellite and ballistic rocket launches as a "threat to international peace and security" in the Security Council "sanctions resolutions".

Nowhere in the relevant international laws including the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly resolutions, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Outer Space Treaty, etc. can we find a single provision that nuclear tests are determined as a "threat to international peace and security".

16-08315 (E) 260516

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The second question is on why the Security Council has never ever made an issue of nor enforced any sanctions on the United States and other countries regarding their nuclear tests of over 2,000 times, ongoing regular satellite and ballistic rocket launches, if any nuclear test or satellite or ballistic rocket launch is considered a "threat to international peace and security".

Third, in the case of no convincing legal clarification being given on the above questions, it will be concluded that the Security Council has gone beyond its powers, lost the impartiality which is vital for international organizations and committed an act of double standards, by behaving trickily with the application of Article 39 of Chapter VII of the Charter, which stipulates that the Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to international peace and security before taking any action on sanctions.

I look forward to receiving a reply of legal clarification from the Secretariat.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the seventieth session of the General Assembly under agenda items 84 and 85, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **JA** Song Nam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative